very-it was the purpose of the Pro-Slavery Men to plant it within their borders-there was sufficient reason to fear that they would execute their purpose. It was the duty of Congress, therefore, to interpose to prevent the abolition of Freedom in the Territories.

If the policy of the resolution was sound and good, the introduction of it was well-timed. Congress had been in session one month. The question of Slavery Extension was to be the Question for its decision. Texas was insidiously spreading its net over New Mexico. The delegates of the latter and those of Utah were ready to ask admission on the floor of Congress. Members were fresh from their constituencies, which had just expressed their opinions on the Question, and it was desirable to obtain their votes on a test motion before corrupt managers and demagogues could have time to tamper with their integrity The majority of the Committee on Territories was hostile to the establishment of Territorial Governments with the Proviso, and no bill favoring the measure could be expected from it, unless in pursuance of positive instructions. In view of all these considerations, no true and wise friend of the policy of establishing Territorial Governments, with the Proviso, can, in our judgment, condemn the resolution of Mr. Root as "ill-

Regarded simply in the light of its probabl effects on the plan of the President, no supporter of that policy should have voted against it. Had every Whig from the free States sustained it Southern Whigs might have been influenced, eventually, to meet their Northern friends on the President's plan. Certainly, so long as they showed no disposition to concede one jot or tittle of their pretensions, it was extreme folly for Northern Whigs, favoring concession in their hearts, to abandon outright their positions It was playing a very weak game. It was giving away at once, everything they dared give, without taking care to secure an equivalent. Mr-Winthrop charged folly upon Mr. Root and his friends for "showing their hands." The folly lay at the door of those Northern Whigs who were really playing a game: it was they who showed their hands, and from that moment their Southern friends had them in their power. The real advocates of Territorial Governments, with the Proviso, played no game-countenanced no tricks-had nothing to conceal. Their object was, " Slavery Restriction by Positive Law," and for this they promptly moved and voted. Had they not been deserted by a few servile Democrats and a few short-sighted Whigs, the resolution of Mr. Root would have prevailed, and the friends of Presiden and e seem of decided vantage grand for

LITERARY NOTICES.

GLEANINGS FROM THE POETS, for Home and School. A new edition enlarged. Crosby & Nichols, and S. C. Simpkin Boston. 1850. Duodecimo, pp. 430. For sale at Taylor &

This is " a new edition of the Poetry for Home and School;" a collection of established merit, as the name of the compiler is a sufficient pledge. It is a very agreeable volume, with a good number of the favorite pieces; but, as it strikes us, with rather an unnecessary amount of verse whose only merit is its moral character.

CHOIX DE POESIES, pour les Jeunes Personnes. Par Madam A. Coutau. New York : D. Appleton & Co. 1850. Duode

The larger part of this collection is of a tender and religious character, with some few pieces of a more cheerful and ingenious strain. It seems to us an exceedingly pleasant and well-chosen volume, "pour les jeunes personnes." For sale at

HISTORY OF CYRUS THE GREAT. By Jacob Abbott. With engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers. Duodecimo.

A volume of the same neatness and accuracy Mr. Abbott. It is unnecessary to do more than to announce its appearance, and to refer purchasers to Franck Taylor.

From the modest and excellent establishment of Austin Gray, on Seventh street, near H street, we have received the following, published by Lane & Scott, New York, for the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 1. Athens, its Grandeur and Decay, revised by

D. P. Kidder. A small volume of 166 pages, duodecimo, containing a good deal of compressed information. A little needless show of learning and ambition of completeness are rather out of place in a book of its modest dimensions, and make it perhaps too dry to be exactly popularall the better for some readers. Some of the illus trations are quite neat.

2. Anecdotes for the Young, or, Principles Illustrated by Facts. Pp. 436. A small book of praiseworthy intentions; but, unluckily, too encumbered with prejudice, superstition, and misrepresentation, to be safely recommended, lest we should give countenance to this lamentable confusion between certain Christian morals, and uncertain doctrines. or unchristian bigotry.

3. Warnings to Youth: Suggested by the History of Remarkable Scripture Characters. Apparently fragments of indifferent sermons, in which some twenty Scripture characters are, with more or less judgment, (often with less,) held up as a terror to evil-doers. We commend the purpose rather than the execution.

4. The Swiss Reformer: or, the Life of Ulric Zwingle. An exceedingly neat little volume, written in the interest of the controversy against the Roman Church, for which due allowance must be made in judging the coloring of the nar-

5. Living Waters, Drawn from the Fountains o Holy Scripture and Sacred Poetry, for Daily Use With a full Index of Subjects. Gilt edges. A text and a verse are given for each morning and evening throughout the year. One use of such a selection is, that even those who do not read it through in course, often have their attention drawn to a particular verse or hint of great value to them. We have not compared it with other similar collections, but cordially recommend it.

THE GALPHIN REPORT. &c.

We have no room for the publication of the voluminous reports and papers submitted by the committee on the Galphin claim. A careful examination of the statement of facts made by six members of the committee, including the Whig minority, has satisfied us that the claim was groundless, that the law recognising it was passed without due consideration, that the allowance of interest was all wrong, and that it was utterly improper for Mr. Crawford to hold his place in the Cabinet, while engaged in prosecuting, and interested in the recovery of, the claim.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS .- Some of our Democratic friends find fault with the dismissa of the editors of the Republic, as an interference with the liberty of the press, forgetting that a press which consents to become an organ, surrenders its liberty. Men who agree to speak the voice and sustain the policy of an Administra tion and receive in return its patronage, are bound by the contract. If they get tired of it let them throw up the bargain, not violate it.

MR. HUBBARD OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.-The Er classes this gentleman with those Northern men who are ready to sacrifice the rights of the North. The Manchester Democrat, one of the ablest and best papers in New Hampshire, says in allusion to the rumor :- Boston Republican. "We do not believe it. If he does, the De-mocracy of this part of the State will take it for granted that he has decided to retire to private life."

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN.—Official Announcement.
The National Intelligencer declares itself in favor of the President's plan of settling the Territorial and slavery difficulty, as recommended in his message of the 21st of January last, viz:

The admission of California into the Union as a separate and independent measure, leaving the

residue of our newly acquired Territories subject to existing laws, till they should respectively form State Governments and apply for admission

The Washington Republic also refers to the plan for the purpose of correcting an impression that seems to have got abroad, that the President now wavers, or has wavered, in his opinion

on this subject. It says:
"This, we are well advised, is unfounded in fact. He remains, and it is proper the public should understand that he remains, firm in the opinion that the course of policy which he recom-mended was, and is, under all the circumstances, the best practicable, and that he has never for a moment changed or modified that opinion."

MRS. FRANCES OSGOOD, widely and favorably known by her poetical writings, died on the 12th instant at New York, of consumption.

INVASION OF CUBA.

The following official statement from the Naional Intelligencer of the 20th, confirms the statements made in the newspapers in regard to an nvasion of Cuba:

"Within the last few days information has been received by the Government, rendering it most probable that a military organization has et on foot within the United States, formidable both in numbers and from the character of those engaged in it, for the purpose of attacking the Island of Cuba and revolutionizing the Gov-

"We are informed that the President of the United States, immediately upon the receipt of the information, directed orders to be issued for the vessels of the Home Squadron, as also for the steamer Saranac and frigate Congress, to proceed forthwith to the Island of Cuba, with a view to ascertaining whether any military force, organized in the United States, was proceeding from thence to Cuba, for the purpose of invading that island and revolutionizing the Government, with express instructions, in the event of such being he case, to prevent the landing of any such force or the carrying out of any such expedition or enterprise; and with further instructions, in the event of a landing having been effected, to pre-vent the landing of any reinforcements, or of any arms or provisions under the American flag, in-tended for such expedition or enterprise. In obedience to these orders, we understand that the steamer Saranac proceeded to sea on Saturday last, and will probably reach Cuba by Thursday next, where it is expected she will meet the Ger mantown, the Albany, and the Vixen.

"It is confidently expected that the whole naval force will reach the Island of Cuba before any considerable number of those engaged in the enterprise can possibly have effected and thus prevent a violation of our obligations o amity and peace with Spain."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, May 2, 1850. To the Editor of the National Bre.

The great capital of the political world has once more spoken, and in clear tones. It has said to the Royalist and Bonapartist factions which plot the destruction of the Republic, " Thus far shall you go, but no farther." It has pronounced the condemnation of the men who would foment anarchy and civil war. The candidate of progress has triumphed! A week before the election the republican party was in despair: the Government was putting into exercise against them all the machinery of the administration; the troops supposed to be Socialist had been sent off; an immense number of voters, some say, 35,000, had been struck from the the lists by the Government and police, the circulation of their journals was impeded in every way, large sums of money had been employed to gain votes, the candidate against them was an honest and brave man who had signalized himself for heroism, and two of their own journals abstained from advocating the election of M. Sue, because of objections to the personal character of the candidate and the manner in which he had been selected. On the contrary, the coalition was confident of victory: an unlooked for chance had given them a popular candidate, their opponents were discouraged, their treasury the 10th of March" cried the Journal des Debats, "we did not go into battle with all our forces; this time it will be different." The night of the last day of the election, the leader of the coalition met in their room in Bergere street to await the announcement of their victory. They had ordered a banquet to be served up at midnight, and intended to celebrate in bumpers their victory over the enemies of religion and social order. Poor fellows! Courier after courier brought in dismal news, and at eleven their numbers began rapidly to diminish; at twelve, the restaurant keeper look-

ed around in vain for his guests. The banquet hall was descried. The victory was an overwhelming one. The Socialist vote has increased beyond the number at the preceding election, and the coalition vote has diminished several thousand. All attempts to explain away this result are useless. It speaks for itself. The coalition journals complain that 100,000 voters staid away from the polls. This is proved to be false from the lists, which show that not more than 70,000 did so. It is an exaggeration of 30,000. Some of the journals of the same party insist on a change of the electoral law, forcing every man to vote under penalty of a fine. This is a mere pretence to cover their defeat, as they are not half as confident as they pretend to be, as to the adhesion to their side of all the non-voters. Forced or not, the vast majority of the population of Parls will vote for progress, reform of abuses, economy in the budget, liberal institutions, a free press, public order, and quiet commerce, against prince Presidents who are ever balancing between their oath and treason; against royalist factions who are ready to plunge France into civil war for the honor of wearing the livery of some brainless youth, whose only merit is that his grandfather or some remote ancestor governed the country very badly; against the vexations of a police which would place a spy in every family; against moneyless young adventurers, who would push the President to a coup d'état and a civil war that would destroy commerce fill the land with mourning and blood, and arrest the march of civilization. The people of Paris want peace and quiet with the development of republican institutions. They abhor civil war and its promoters. This is the meaning of the election of Eugene Sue.

It is amusing to witness the confusion and consternation of the coalition camps. The Presidential papers abuse the Legitimists, the Orleanists the Council of State, the majority of the Assembly, the Socialists, and humanity generally. They don't forget in their invectives the right of suffrage. The Legitimists lay hearty blows on the shoulders of the Orleanists, who cudgel them in return. Some of them say "to arms!" and are for a St. Bartholomew's day against the Socialists; others call with great earnestness for the removal of the capital from Paris, and all unite in demanding a change in the electoral law. The Republican party is perfectly calm after its victory. It is assured of its final success at the ballot box, and is preparing itself for the management of the helm of state. The mildness and firmness of the opposition journals of every shade are admirable The discussion of particular forms of socialism is laid aside for the promotion of the great cause of progress. If these journals maintain their present course for a year or two longer, there is no doubt whatever of the success of their party at the elections of 1852. The rage of their opponents will probably waste itself in furious declamation and half-way legislative measures. France will be, in a few years, if peace be preserved, fairly on the way to republican manners and customs Experience, discussion, and suffrage, will sift and purify the plans of the party of progress, and France will probably realize, as soon as any other nation, the union of the doctrine of individual

right with the principle of paternity. Every great reform must go through several stages of progress before its accomplishment. The first is one of struggle, self-denial, purity of principle, and patient endeavor, on the part of the authors. The second sees the principles of the reform adopted by men who see in them the elements of success, and seek to rise on them to power. In this stage, the authors of the reform are obliged to give way, as men too unpopular to please, and perhaps are sacrificed altogether. The third sees the reform a part and parcel of the sees the reform a part and parcel of the stages. Addien

national mind, modified and assimilated to the national mind, modified and assimilated to the institutions of the country; the authors, if alive, are laid on the shelf, as unpractical men, and, if dead, become demigods. Well, the French Revolution is now in the second stage. A new generation of politicians has arisen, which have pushed from the stage of action Louis Blanc, Lamartine, Cremieux, Marie, and others, who founded the Republic. Success is dawning on the principle they advocated, but the time not yet arrived to place their busts in the niches of the great temple of Freedom. They have shared the fate of all Reformers, who are the first to be swept off by the flood they have let loose. They are in prison,

exile, or obscurity.

The fate of the founders of the French Republic will be that, my dear sir, of yourself and your colaborers in the great cause of human rights.
You will be laid aside by your age, but the incense of history will burn for you, the enduring homage of the human heart will be your reward. The early friends of the slave have opposed their voices to the angry clamors of the multitude; they have attacked a mighty power in behalf of an ignorant and helpless class, which did not know or understand its champions; they have know or understand its champions; they have had no encouragement, strength, or hope, except what they drew from the cause itself; fired by a holy love of justice and right, they have pressed on to their object without looking behind to see whether they were followed. Sir, there are no reformers on whose names the pen of the historian will linear more lovingly then on these firms. will linger more lovingly than on those of the

early American abolitionists.
I beg pardon for this digression, if it be one t pass from the cause of liberty in the Old World to the same cause in the New. The defenders of each have a hard battle to fight, and have need of each other's sympathy and aid. The causes are identical. It is a remarkable fact, that Shorlcher. Perrinon, and other persons, who have signalized themselves in France by their devotion to the abolition cause, are all socialists. The representatives of the liberated blacks all sit on the benches of the Mountain.

The election in the Department of Saene-el Loire took place also last Sunday and Monday. The result was the same as at Paris—the whole Socialist ticket was elected by a majority of about twelve thousand.

The Government is so much frightened by the repeated victories of the Republican party, that it is about to present a law providing that no more elections shall be held until the vacancies to be filled shall amount to fifty. This suppression of the popular voice will enable the Royalist to misrepresent public sentiment at pleas-We shall then have the old song of "This sheets to m people will have a King."

The Government is striking at every mode of

manifestation of public opinion. Not only voting, but the Press is to be annulled. An implacable war is now waged by the Prefect of Police, M. Carlier, against the republican journals. Some old law gives him the right of licensing the vendors of journals in the streets—his only duty being to see that they are of good character, and not likely to sell prints or papers of an obscene character. But M. Carlier claims and exercises the right to license not only street criers, but shopkeepers and booksellers, to sell journals and tostipulate the condition that no Socialist journal
in the promotion to Research the condition that he social enjoyment. The evening before
pleasures of social enjoyment. The evening before he arrests the carriers of Socialist papers, on the pretence that they are selling on their own account, throws them into prison, seizes their papers, and, when they are tried next day, it is too late to take the journal to subscribers. On Tuesday, five thousand copies of the Evenement were con-fiscated by the arrest of the regular carriers. This is M. Bonsparte's way of combating Socialism, and a rough one he will be apt to find it. The press, the popular vote, the right of petition, the right to hold public meetings, and every other check which the people should have on their agents, the officeholders, are terrible to the faithless men now at the head of the French Govern-

A great many reports are affoat as to the intentions of the ministry. Some say it will present very severe laws against every liberal insti-tution; others, quite as well informed, say that it will present none of these, without being well assured, in advance, of the disposition of the majority to pass them. It is said that the present ministry is to be dissolved, as soon as their successors can be found. A few assert that the President will make himself Consul, and assume the dictature. Your correspondent inclines to the opinion that little will be done besides an attempt to change in some points the election law. The greater number of the members of the Legislative Assembly are unwilling to follow the chiefs in extreme measures, and are already preparing The attempt against the electoral law may give rise to trouble, but that is the only serious danger. We may expect the ministry to present, in the coming week, some projects of law, designed to feel the pulse of the Assembly. They will act as Clayton does before ascending, himself, into the air—let off a few small balloons to find the direc-tion of the wind. If all be right, we shall have

their grand ascension.

The Royalists are now trying to frighten Paris The Royalists are now trying to inguital by agitating the question of removing the capital to Bourges or Tours. Several petitions have been presented to the Assembly for this purpose. The provincial Royalist journals are out in full cry presented to the Assembly for this purpose. The provincial Royalist journals are out in full cry for this measure. To believe them, it would be the work of a few hours or minutes: the President would go down to Bourges on a morning's train, and, presto! Bourges would be the capital of France. One of the ultra journals cites the example of the United States, which never has a large commercial town for its capital. It says that Baton Rouge, Albany, Washington, Frankfort, and Columbus, are all small towns, and therefore

the French capital should be at some village in the interior. They will gain no votes by this The news has reached town to-day by telegraph. that the Erfurt Parliament has been adjourned The King of Prussia declares that he adjourns it only for a time long enough to permit the different States to express their resolutions in relation to the Constitution adopted; but fears are entertained that he intends to prevent its re-assem He scarcely knows what to do, and is, most prob

The scarcely knows what to do, and is, most probably, continuing the temporising, uncertain course he has so long held on the same subject.

The difficulty between the King of Prussia and the Catholic priesthood has been compromised. The latter make among themselves a written declaration that they do not consider the oath they are about to take as conflicting with their duties to the Church, and afterwards take the oath without reservation. What is the preliminary paper out a reservation?
The Austrian Emperor has just published some

ordinances giving increased power to the Catho-lic clergy in the business of public instruction. The late law in Piedmont, abolishing the privileges of the ecclesiastical courts, and submitting the clergy to the jurisdiction of the civil tribunals, in common with other citizens, has been the cause of great discontent among the scollop-batted gentry. The Archbishop of Turin addressed a gentry. The Archbishop of Turin addressed a circular to the clergy, urging them to rebellion. An indictement was found against him, and he was ordered to appear and answer, but escaped with the aid of friends.

No great measure of mercy or policy has sig-nalized the return of the Pope to Rome. One of the few items of interest from that quarter is the report of the committee of censure of the press known under the title of "Sacred Congregation of known under the title of "Sacred Congregation of the Index." The particular duty of this committee is the maintenance and spread of ignorance. It has proscribed, in the Papal dominions, the works of Bacon, Pascal, Milton, Leibnitz, Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Montesquieu, Kant, Bentham, and, more lately, the works of M. Coquerel, the Protestant divine who votes generally with M. Montalembert, an Italian grammar of English, a geography, and several Greek and Latin dictionaries. Besides these, it has proscribed a large number of books and pamphlets suspected of bad tendencies and want of respect for the holy and most tolerant Pontiff.

The Austrian Government has demanded of

The Austrian Government has demanded of Prussis the extradition of all Hungarians in her limits who took part in the late rebellion, and the expulsion of all others. Prussis has answered by giving up all of the first category, and declining to expel those of the second.

A scandalous story has been started in respect to the paternity of the expected heir to the throne of Spain. You need not trust it too implicitly, as it is circulated by the Orleanists, who are inter it is circulated by the Orieanists, who are interested politically in having it believed. Louis Philippe profited so much by the suspicions which he formerly threw over the birth of the Duke de Bordeaux, that he has no objection to seeing his son, Montpensier, profit in the same way. The Queen of Spain is certainly a giddy young girl, but seems to have conducted herself as virtuously

Switzerland has definitively adopted the mone switzeriand has definitively adopted the mona-tary system of France, Belgium, and Piedmont. It is a decimal system, as you know, and admira-bly adapted by its simplicity to commercial cal-culations. A slight change in the weight of our coins would make our system the same. Our twenty cent piece would be a franc, our cent a sou, and our dollar five france.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 14, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era :

One of the most open and unjustifiable outrages which has ever been perpetrated here occurred on Friday last-the kidnapping of a colored man who had lived here for some years, in the most public streets, and in broad daylight. Four Kentuckians, armed with pistols and clubs, bore him off, after marching five full squares to the river and no resistance offered-a few stones thrown at them by the crowd being the only mark of opposition manifested. The captive called loudly for assistance, but neither the police, nor any one disposed to liberate him, were within hearing. This occurred between one and two o'clock. For the particulars, I refer you to the city papers, most of which have noticed it, and expressed the strongest indignation at the act. Researches have been made to ascertain whether any evidence exists of his having been a slave, but without success Those who have heretofore been active among us in efforts to bring the perpetrators of such outrages to justice, and rescue, if possible, the wronged, are taking the proper steps in the matterwith what success remains to be seen. The NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION held its annual sessions for the first time in our city last

week. The attendance was large, and the pro-

ceedings of much interest to those of our citizens

who had time to step in and witness the delibera-

tions. The personal appearance of the delegates was on the whole prepossessing; an intelligent, intellectual, benevolent body of men, intent on advancing the healing art, and promoting the welfare of society, had evidently assembled. Among other distinguished visiters was the venerable Dr Caldwell, of Louisville, formerly of Philadelphia, and more lately of Lexington. He is now in his eighty-seventh year, his gray hair and long white beard (worn for protection against bronchitis) adding to his patriarchal appearance. There was a general expectation that he would have been chosen President of the Association, but Dr. Mus-sey, of this city, was elected. The opening address, by Dr. Warren, of Boston, was plain and practical, characterized by a great deal of common sense. He took a view of the great reforms which he said had taken place in the medical science in the last halfcentury, showing that it had yielded to the spirit of progress. Several valuable reports, on elevating the standard of study in the colleges, on surgery, on medical literature, &c., were read and will appear in full in the published volume the Association issues annually. Among the new works recommended by the Association was Dr. Drake's treatise on the principal diseases of the interior valley of North America, lately published - a volume of great learning and value to the medical profession. It is a royal octavo of about 900 pages, and is to be followed by a second volume of equa

their departure they partook of a sumptuous sup-per, provided by the faculty of this city at Masonic Hall. Including invited guests, about six hundred sat down; and, from the accounts we have from those who were among the favored number, it must have been a grand affair. Toasts, (drank without wine,) stirring speeches, wit, and good humor, en-livened the feast. Of late years, since the "star of empire" has taken its way westward, our city has become common ground for conventions and national assemblies of all kinds. One of a religious character, the Presbyterian General Assembly, is nigh at hand; of the doings of which you shall be

ndvised in due time.

The opening of the Burner House, by a grand soirée on the evening of the 3d instant, was almost an era in the annals of our city. The preparation for the occasion were in a style commensurate with the extent of the largest hotel in the West, (and we might say in the Union,) and the festival, in all its details, was creditably sustained. All the interests of the city were represented in the com-pany assembled, fifteen hundred in number, with representations from our sister cities, Louisville, Madison, Maysville, and other of the river towns, which the importance of the occasion had induced to visit us. I cannot go into details; they are given in extense in our dailies, from which, if

necessary, you can copy.

I have before given your readers some description of this magnificent building, which may be justly styled the Astor House of the West. It is makes decidedly a more imposing appeara know of no hotel at the East to be compare

CONGRESS. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. TURSDAY, MAY 14, 1850.

Mr. Hale presented a petition from citizens of the District of Columbia for a re-organization of the Judiciary, and praying expressly that in any reform that might be made, provision might be made for the venerable Chief Justice Cranch. Mr. Hale accompanied the petition with appro-priate remarks, and it was referred to the Com-

priate remarks, and it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate, after disposing of the morning business, took up the census bill, returned from the House with amendments. Some amendments were agreed to, some disagreed to. The amendment providing that the next census should be taken under the provisions of the present act, unless a new law should be enacted, and restricting the number of Representatives to two hundred the number of Representatives to two hundred and thirty-three, was agreed to after motions substitute 233 by 200, then by 300, then 250. On Mr. Chase's motion to substitute 300 f

233, the vote stood—
Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clay, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Hale, Seward, and Smith—9.

Seward, and Smith—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dayton, Douglas, Downs, Elmore, Foote, Greene, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Yulee—38.

[Mr. Clay was the only Senator from a slave olding State who voted in favor of the larger

On the motion to strike out 233 and insert the vote stood— YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berri-

YEAS—Messra Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Dawson, Elmore, Hunter, Mangam, Morton, Sebastian, Shielda, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb, and Yulee—17.

NAYS—Messra. Baldwin, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Hale, Houston, Jones, King, Miller, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Smith, Soulé, Soruance, Stürgeon, and Walk-Smith, Soulé, Soruance, Stürgeon, and Walk-Smith, Soulé, Spruance, Sturgeon, and Walk

Bright, Shields, and Whitcomb, being the only embers from the free States in favor of the maller number. After further time spent in the consideration of

the bill, the Senate went into Executive session. WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1850.

Numerous anti-slavery petitions were presented Numerous anti-slavery petitions were presented by Messrs. Seward, Cooper, Hale, and Felch, which were laid upon the table.

A resolution submitted by Mr. Borland was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for information in regard to the commerce of the Mis-sissippi and Ohio rivers and their tributaries.

The bill reported from the Committee of Thir-teen, to admit California and establish Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, was taken up.

Mr. Douglas, with a view to test the sense of the Senate in regard to the separate consideration of the bill to admit California, moved to lay the ill reported from the Committee on the table.

The vote stood—
YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury,
Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas,
Felch, Greene, Hale, Miller, Norris, Seward,
Shields, Smith, Spruance, Wales, Walker, Webster, and Yulee—24.

ster, and Yulee—24.

NAYS—Mesers. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of 'ssissippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Elmore, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Soulé, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and Whitcomb—

So the bill was not laid on the table |Benton and Yulee, acting from totally ... ferent voting to lay on the table. It will be observed that Cooper and Webster also voted in the affire ative. The members from the free States who roted against laying on the table were-Bright, Cass, Dickinson, Dodge of lows, Jones

Sturgeon, and Whitcomb-7. The old guard, with the addition Absent from the free States-Hamlin, Phelps,

Absent from the slave States-Sebastian, Pearce, Butler, Mason, Badger.]

Mr. Davis of Mississippi. I offer the following mendment. To strike out in the sixth line of the tenth section the words "in respect to African slavery." and insert the words "with those right property growing out of the institution of African slavery as it exists in any of the States of this Union." The object of the amendment is to prevent the Territorial Legislature from legislating n regard to the rights of property growing out of

the institution of slavery.

Mr. Davis further explained that his intention was to leave the Legislature at liberty to provide regulations for the enjoyment of slave property in

ace and security.

The object of the amendment is to restrict the Cerritorial Legislature from action hostile to roperty, but not from making necessary provions for its protection; so that, instead of saying that "no law shall be passed in respect to African slavery," it should declare that "no law shall be d interfering with those rights of property which grow out of the institution of African slavery, as it exists in any of the States of this Union. As I stated, laws in respect to African slavery are necessary wherever such slaves are held. enator from Kentucky knows that as well as any one can; he knows that there are police regulations which must be enacted where that species of property is held.

In reply to a remark by Mr. Clay, that it was ot likely that slavery would go to New Mexico,

Mr. Davis said-I am not one of those who hold that it is a settled fact that slaves will not go into these Territories. Little is known of the interior of this country, very little of a large portion of the territory in-cluded in the limits of Descret or Utah. We know, lowever, by those signs which are never to be mistaken by the geographer, by the character of the lower part of the Colorado river, that it must drain an extensive valley, and that it must run through an alluvial soil; and we have, from the accounts of hunters and others, reason to believe that there are wide spread and fruitful valleys in that country. I will say more, although it is perhaps likely to increase the opposition to my amend-ment. I say, in a spirit of candor, that I believe that the valley of the Gila is rich in gold, and that slaves will probably be taken there for the same purpose for which they would have been taken to California, if they had not been excluded by the failure to protect and the threats to prohibit that

species of property by Congress.

The debate was continued by Mr. Yulee of Florida, who sustained the amendment, and de-nounced the bill; and by Mr. Foote, who argued in favor of a spirit of compromise and co THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1850.

Numerous petitions on the subject of slavery nd other matters were presented. A bill to promote the progress of the useful arts ame up for consideration. Mr. Turney moved

to strike out the 5th section, and insert—
"That in all applications to Congress or to the
Patent Office for an extension of any patent, or an addition to it, or spisone of the arms, the appli-cant shall give notice of such intended application for three weeks in three daily papers printed and published as the city of some organ; the first publication of which shall be made at least sixty days before such application for an extension, adtion, or re-issue; and any patent, extension, addition, or re-issue, obtained in contravention of his section shall be null and void.

[Why in three daily papers of the city of Washington? They have a very limited circulation out of Washington. Three or six times insertion in the weeklies, would do more to secure the requisite notoriety than six times six in the dailies, while the cost to the ingenious applicant would be six times less.

The subject, after some debate, was laid over. The omnibus bill was taken up, and Mr. Davis, with a view to prevent all misconception, concluded to modify his amendment, by letting the section of the bill stand as proposed, and adding af-ter the word "slavery," the following: "Provided, That nothing contained in this sec-

tion shall be so construed as to prevent the Territorial Legislature from passing such police or other laws, or providing such remedies, as may protect the owners of African slaves in said Teritory, or who may remove to said Territory, in the enjoyment of such rights as they may possess under the Constitution and laws of the United

Mr. Foote gave notice of his intention to offer the following amendment: Strike out the words "in respect to," before "slavery," and insert,

Mr. Clemens gave notice of the following amendment, which he intended to offer:

"1st. The boundaries of the said State of Texas shall be confirmed and acknowledged by her law of limits, passed by her Congress in 1836, and the sovereignty over the whole of the territory included in said boundary shall be reserved absolutely to the said State of Texas

to the said State of Texas.

"2d. That, for the safety and comfort of the white inhabitants, and to enable the Government of the United States the better to repress Indian depredations, and otherwise control them in such manner as the peace of the country may require the various Indian tribes within said State shall ollected and removed to that part of the State of Texas which lies north of the 34th parallel of north latitude; and such collection and removal shall be made under the authority and at the ex

Mr. Poote resumed his remarks on the bill, and was followed by Mr. Clemens. The Senate then went into Executive session nd soon after adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1850. Petitions and memorials for the abolition of logging in the navy, in relation to international bitration, respecting slavery, &c, were pre-

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, from the Com mittee of Conference on the Census bill, made a report, recommending the Senate to concur in certain amendments, and that the House recede

from certain of its amendments. The report was Mr. Hale made several reports from the Comittee of Pensions.

Mr. King, from the Committee on Foreign Re

lations, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a memorial praying that a Government vessel may be employed to convey delegates from this country to the World's Peace Convention next August. Laid upon the table. The bill to amend the patent laws coming up Mr. Turney's amendment was adopted.

An amendment submitted by Mr. Dickinson that all rules, &c, governing the transaction of business at the Patent Office, be reduced to writ-

ing, and be open to public inspection, was adopted. The subject was laid over. Mr. Yulec offered a resolution (which lies over) of the Omnibus bill. Mr. Clemens resumed the speech he commenced on Thursday last, and in

course of his remarks endeavored to faster upon Mr. Foote the charge of inconsistency. He opposed the bill strenuously. Mr. Foote replied, vindicating his consistency, and advocating the bill with great earnestness.

After a few remarks by Mr. Turney, the Ser

ate went into Executive session. TUENDAY, MAY 21, 1850. The resolution of Mr. Yulee, concerning Cube after remarks by Messrs. Webster and Clay, was

laid upon the table The Omnibus bill was taken up, and Mr. Soulé of Louisiana made a vigorous attack it, in all its parts. it, in all its parts.

Mr. Clay replied, indicating a disposition to agree to any reasonable modifications that might be proposed. He also took occasion to condemn the President's policy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1850.

Mr. Stanly of North Carolina moved the usual resolution to terminate debate on the President's California Message, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the 22d inst. At the suggestion of Mr. McLane of Maryland, he changed the time to the 1st Tuesday in June Mr. Caldwell of North Carolina moved to

Mr. Caldwell of North Carolina moved to lay on the table—yeas 65, nays 91.

Mr. Inge of Alabama said, as there was evidently a disposition to force the resolution through, he would move a call of the House—and on this he demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Williams of Tennessee suggested that as many members yet desired to speak on the California question, a more distant day for closing the debate would be advisable.

Mr. Inge said he did not care what modification might be made—if the gag was to be applied, the sooner the better. The call of the House was not agreed to—yeas 74, nays 97.

was not agreed to—yeas 74, nays 97.

Mr. Stanly again changed the time—1 P. M
the second Tuesday in June.

Mr. Morse of Louisiana moved to lay the mo Mr. Morse of Louisiana moved to lay the mo-tion on the table—yeas 67, nays 105.
Mr. Wallace of South Carolina moved to ad-journ, but withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. McMullen of Virginia, who moved to amend by inserting 4th Tuesday, instead of the 2d Tuesday in June.
Mr. Butler of Pennsylvania moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till

the further consideration of the resolution the first Monday in June. [A free State Whig taking part in the Clingman game of obstruction!

His motion was lost-yeas 78, nays 89. The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. McMullen, the previous question was sec-

nded-yeas 83, nays 45. The amendment was rejected-yeas 66, nays 9 Mr. Stanly's motion was then agreed to.
The House went into Committee of the Whole n the state of the Union.

Mr. Meacham of Vermont and Mr. Julian Indiana delivered strong anti-slavery speeches Mr. Haymond of Virginia obtained the floor the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1850. A resolution moved by Mr. Stanly adopted, instructing the Select Committee the subject to inquire whether any of the em-

ployees of the late Administration were connected ith newspapers, &c. Mr. Bayly reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the usual Naval and Pension appropriation bills, which were read twice by

their titles and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. After some unimportant matters, the House proceeded to take up the business on the Speaker's table—the first business in order being the motion of Mr. Brooks of New York to refer one ortion of the President's Message, transmitting the correspondence between Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer and the United States Secretary of State, to the Committee on Manufactures, the other, to the Committee on Commerce.

On this motion a debate took place on the Tariff policy, in which Mr. Brooks and Messrs. Calvin and Moore of Pennsylvania contended earnestly for the policy of Protection. The House ad journed, without disposing of the subject.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1850. Reports were made from Committees and ap-

propriately disposed of.

Mr. McLane reported back from the Commit tee on Commerce the Canada reciprocity bill. and moved to put it on its final passage; but, after various motions, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

nion, and ordered to be printed. The House proceeded to consider the business on the Speaker's table, being the motion of Mr. Brooks in relation to the Bulwer correspondence. Mr. Bayly having moved to amend by substitu-ing, "Committee of Ways and Means," for Committee on Manufactures," the amendment was agreed to—yeas S9, nays S3. The por-tion of the correspondence relating to duties on iron was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means-yeas 79, nays 71

The motion to reconsider was laid upon th table-yeas 88, nays 80. The vote shows a decided anti-Protective me

rity in the House. The Senate bill to amend the laws governing the United States Mint, returned from the Sen ate with an amendment, authorizing depositors to repaid the coin value of their bullion in Treasury drafts, was then taken up, and the mendment concurred in. The Census bill, returned from the Senate with

mendments, was next considered. Some of the amendments were concurred in-on others, the Jones and I remnast a Committee of Confer-After the transaction of unimportant business the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1850. Mr. Burt, from the Committee on the Galphin claim, submitted a report from the majority, with accompanying papers, arguments, &c. After an animated speech from Mr. Brooks of New York, against the claim, and those concerned in it, the majority report was read, which closed with the

following resolution:
1. Resolved, That the claim of the representatives of George Galphin was not a just demand against the United States. Voted for by Messrs. URT, FRATHERSTON, JACKSON, DISNEY, and MANN.]

the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the principal of said claim, and it was therefore conformity with law" and "prece dent." [Unanimously agreed to by the Com mittee.] Resolved, That the act aforesaid did not

authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on said claim, and its payment was not "in conformity with law" or "precedent." [Voted for by Messrs. Burt, Disney, Featherston, and JACKSON The reading of the minority report having

been called for,
Mr. Burt remarked that there were no minor ity reports as to the facts of the case. No five agree in the legal arguments leading to the conclusions expressed in the resolutions. The minor ity reports were but arguments upon the facts presented in the report of the majority. He, [Mr. Burt,] Mr. Breck, and Mr. Disney, had

each written such arguments.

Mr. Breck then read the minority report signed by four members of the Committee-Messrs. Breck, Conrad, Jas. G. King, and Grin

Mr. Featherston remarked that, having signed the minority report next about to be read by Mr Disney, he desired to call attention to it, as indicating how far he objected to the majority report, which itself showed how far he coincided with he views expressed therein.

Mr. Disney then read another minority report, signed by himself, Mr. Featherston, and Mr. Job Mann, concluding with resolutions as follows:

1. Resolved, That the claim of G. Galphin was

tion to pay prior to the passage of the act of 1848 2. That the interest thereon was paid without authority of law or usage.
3. That Congress should pass a law prohibit ing the payment of interest, in any case, by any officer of the Government, unless expressly di-

4. That Congress should pass a law prohibiting any member of the Cabinet from declaring on any claim or demand against the Government in which any other member of the Cabinet shall be

interested, while they may be thus together in the administration of the Govern-5. That we recommend the passage of a law making final the decisions made by the heads of

the different Departments, and regulating the right of appeal, &c. uch confusion, it was moved to make he subject the order of the day for the 4th Tueslay in June.
The House then adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1850.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1850.

Mr. Inge made an ineffectual attempt to introduce resolutions calling upon the President for information concerning the Cuban expedition, and his action in relation thereto.

A report having been submitted last Tuesday by Mr. Olds, in regard to the charges preferred against R. E. Hornor, Doorkeeper, the motion then made to postpone its further consideration till Monday next, was debated to-day by Mesers.

Brown, Olds, and others, and the motion was Brown, Olds, and others, and the Mr. Stephens of Georgia asked the unani-

nous consent of the House to offer the following Resolved, (with the concurrence of the Senate.) That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives close the present session of Congress by an adjournment of their respective Houses on Monday the 15th day of July next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, meridian.

Objection being made—
Mr. Stephens moved that the rule be suspended, but the House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 65, nays 114.

Mr. Toombs of Georgia moved to reconsider
the vote by which the House had ordered the report, &c., on the Galphin claim to be printed,

port, &c., on the Galphin claim to be printed, and on this motion he made a speech, in support of the Galphin claim, and in justification of the conduct of Mr. Crawford in relation to it.

Mr. Brooks of New York replied, denouncing the claim, and condemning the conduct of Mr. Crawford, and he was sustained in his position by Mr. Conger of New York, who also censured the acts of Mr. Meredith and the Attorney General. On the motion of Preston King, the motion to

On the motion of Preston King, the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table. Mr. Meade, by unanimous consent, from the committee of conference appointed by the House to confer with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses in relation to the Census bill, made a report, which was read and concurred in by the House.

The House adjourned. THESDAY, MAY 21, 1850.

side of the question.

The House went into Committee of the Whole nd took up the California question.

Mr. Haymond of Western Virginia delivere a strong speech against Disunion, and in favor of the President's policy of Non-Action. He was followed by Mr. Gerry of Maine, and Mr. King of Massachusetts, on the North

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Beef Cottle.—There was a limited supply of beef Beef Cattle.—There was a limited supply of beef cattle offered at the scales yesterday, and prices further advanced. The number offered for sale was 251 head, of which 250 were sold to city butchers, at prices ranging from \$3.50 a \$5 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$7 a \$9.75 net, and averaging \$4.25 gross.

Hogs.—We quote live hogs at \$5 a \$5.50 per 100 pounds. Stock fair and demand dull.

Plour.—The market is firm, with sales of 800

barrels Howard Street to-day at \$5.1216; City Mills is held at \$5.25, but buyers are unwilli to give over \$5.1214.

Grain.—No sales of Maryland wheat. Several

cargoes of Pennsylvania red sold at 115 a 116 cents, and white at 120 cents. Sales of white corn at 53 a 55 cents, and yellow at 56 a 57 cents. Oats

PHILADELPHIA, May 20-6 P. M. United States 6's of 1867, 11834; Pennsylvania 5's 9614. Flour, common standard brands a \$5,1214. Corn meal and rye flour at \$2,8714 per bbl. A good demand for grain. White Wheat at 120a121c; red 112a114c. Corn steady. Yellow at 60a61c.; prime white, the same prices Oats 40a41c. Rye 60a61c.

NEW YORK, May 20-6 P. M. Treasury note 6's 116 offered; Coupons 1193/2 Canton Co. 47% —a decline. Flour, Western and common State at \$6.37 a 5.50; pure Genesee \$5 81 85.87 ; Southern at \$5 50 a5 6 281a2.94. Rye flour \$2.94a3. Little doing in Whest. Corn quiet at 62a63c, for mixed and yellow. Oats 40145c. Rye 59161c. Provisions firm. Pork at \$10,50a19 62 for mess and \$8,62a 8,75 for prime. Lard at 612a634c, and kegs at 7c.

BT Those who go to Hoston for pleasure and profit should all at SIMMONS'S OAK HALL, and view the splendid Clothing Establishment, and then add to your pleasure by purchasing an elegant outfit at the low price at which it is

J. A. DUGDALE'S PATENT MOTH-PROOF BEE HIVE.

PATENT MOTH-PROOF BEE HIVE.

PERSONS desiring to purchase territory for a patent that will yield them heavy profits, and that commands the commen ation of practical men, are invited to examine this new and novel invention. It is so constructed that honey may be taken without destroying the bees; the old commen are invited at pleasure; the bees allowed to hang out in clusters at night, while they are thoroughly ventilated, and at the same time protected from the depreciations of the moth. They may be divided, instead of swarming. It is opened and closed in a manner curious and novel. Its cost is triging—any mechanic may construct it. It received the first premium at the late great Agricultural Fair at Syracuse. New York. The committee say "they find it a very simple, ingensious, and commodious hive, embracing in their judgment in great perfection the desirable requisites in a hive." They regard it as the best hire extant. Governor Ford of Ohio, says, "It is the most perfect of anything of the kind in have ever seen "Agricultural societies in different sections of the country have furnished flatt-ring testimonials in its favor. A large number of culturists have commenced using it, and given it the strongest recommendation, as being all it claims to be—among them, Hon. J. R. Giddings, Profesor Kirthand, and Dr. Samuel Sprerker, of Ohio; Dr. William B. Sahnestock, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Dr. Bailey, editor of the Era, Washington; Thomas McUntock, of Waterlion, New York; and D. Sprerker, of Wytheville, Virginia.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, and Sepators Corwin of

ginia.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, and Senators Corwin of Ohio and Henry Clay of Kentucky have given the inventor the following testimonials of approval:

Harrisburg, April 30, 1850. DRAM SIR: I have examined with great pleasure your improved moth-preventing bee hive. So far as my know-ledge extends of bees, their houses and diseases, &c., I am free to recommend the hive you have invented, as a most valuable, excellent, and simple contrivance.

Yours, most truly, WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.

Wartington City, Man 14, 1880. I have examined the invention above spoken of by Governor Johnston, and copener fully in the opinion that it is by the No. 10 to 10 Washington, May 14, 1850.

I concur with the gentlemen within in their tes chaif of the utility of Mr. Dugdale's invention for ection, security, and successful working of bees Horace Greeley, in the Tribure of March 23, says: "This invention affords infallible security against the ravages of the moth, and combines all the other requisites of a complete, we had almost said perfect, hive."

Patent Agency Office, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1850. I have been for a series of years an agent for procuring patents for inventions. I do not hesitate to say that, in my judgment, no invention within my knowledge more completely meets the object intended than the bec hive patented to Mr. Dugdale. I have already ordered such a hive for my own use.

J. BIGELOW.

For individual, township, county, and State rights, apply to the inventor, who will send engravings of the hive, and to the inventor, who will send engravings of the hive, description how to construct and use it. JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, Letters will find me at Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvanis, or at Waterloo, Sancea county, New York, until the lat of 8th month (August.) (27 If letters are post paid, I will send engravings gra-May 23-3to2m

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The life and public services of such a man as John Quincy Adams furnish the very material for such a pen as Governor Neward's, and we find evidences of his own brilliant intellect impressed upon almost every page and sentence. Preserving the connection of events with almost mathematical nicety, at the same time avoiding everything tedious and prolix. As a writer, it may be doubted whether Governor Seward has any superiors.

We have read this volume with great satisfaction, a hasten to express our thanks to the author, not merely the pleasure afforded us, but for the services rendered manity. Lowell Republican.

Manity.

Lowell Republican.

We are glad to see a pretty full account of Mr. Adams's anti-slavery efforts in Congress have been given; for, great as his public services were during a long life, his greatest fame with the present and future generations will ro.' upon his efforts to break down the tyranny of the slave power. The great men who culogized Mr. Adams in Congress and elsewhere, generally passed silent over this part of his life, as if it was something not very creditable to him, and to be talked about as little as possible. Mr. Seward has taken a better view of the subject. We can recommend this biography as being a clear and concise history of Mr. Adams's life.

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Mr. Adams's life.

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* We have read it, and are delighted with the

good taste and discrimination with which facts and cotem-porary events are brought in to show forth the noble and manly stand of John Quincy Adams. Next to our national pride that we have such great and good men to adorn the pages of our history, we should glory in having authors like Wittiam H. Seward to chronicle their lives and their deeds. AGENTS WANTED, to sell the above popular work in

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